Lansburgh & Bro.

Boys' Clothing & &

Your

Opportunities

for securing Boys' Ready-towear Cothing at the lowest prices are greater here than at any other store in the city.

20% Discount On all Overcoats and Reefers.

Note the Wonderful Reductions in Double-breasted Suits.

\$2.90 and \$2.25 values, \$2.75 and \$3.00 values \$1.49 Suit.

\$1.98 Suit. \$4.09 and \$4.25 values.

\$2.49 Suit. 32.98 Suit. Three-piece Vestie Suits, sizes 3 to 8-prices nearly cut in half.

\$4.00 and \$4.50 values, \$5, \$5.50 and \$6 values. \$2.98 Suit. \$3.98 Suit. One lot of fine Cassimere Knee

Pants reduced to 33c pair. Garnet and Navy Blue Boys Sweaters reduced to 48c.

Full line of Boys' Caps re duced to 12c. Our \$1.50 Boys' Leather Leg

gius reduced to 98c pair. BOYS' DEPT., 3d FLOOR.

Lansburgh & Bro 420 to 426 SEVENTH ST.

Speak Quick

If you want any of these odd pieces of Furniture or Short. Lengths in Carpets at less than cost price!

We have begun house cleaning with a vengeance. All the broken lines resulting from the holiday selling are being closed out at the smallest prices ever known-and on the easiest of weekly or monthly payments.

PANIS Mammoth Credit

817, 819, 821, 823 7th Street N. W.,

Between H and 1 Sts.

\$20 Set of \$5

PHILADELPHIA BENTAL PARLORS 1305 F St. N.W. OPEN SUNDAYS FROM 10 TO 2.

KNABE

Pianos

Wm. Knabe & Co.,

1422 Pa. Ave. N. W.

Dr. G. G. PATTON. GRADUATE DENTIST,
Best Rubber Plates, \$3.50. Gold Fillings,
75c. 22-karat Gold Crowna, \$3.
TEETH CLEANED FREE OF CHARGE.
Open Day and Night.
Call at any time. Always ready to Re-DR. G. G. PATTON, 1213 Twelfth St. N. W.

The Model Cafe and Lunch Room FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

180 Pa. ave. N.W.

THE BEST 25-CENT MEAL IN THE CITY.

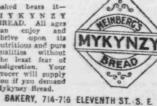
Business Men's Lunches, 15 Cents, from

1:30 s. m. to 3 p. m.

E. S. WATSON, Manager.

See This Label?

The best bread The best bread baked bears it—
M Y K Y N Z Y BREAD. All ages can enjoy and thrive upon its nutritious and purs qualities without the least fear of indigestion. Your grocer will supply you if you demand Mykynay Bread.



THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Speedy Consideration to Be Given the Hanna-Payne Measure.

Representatives of Shipping Interests Engaged in Missionary Work. To Be Taken Up in the Senate After Disposition of the Currency Bill. Text of the Proposed Legislation.

The Hanna-Payne Ship Subsidy bill will The Hanna-Payne Ship Subsidy bill will me to the front in the Senate soon after and prosperity, and also to the strength e disposition in that branch of Congress the Republican Currency bill. The subthe disposition in that branch of Congress f the Republican Currency bill. The subdy bill will provoke one of the severe ntests of the session. Many representa-

was referred on the opening day of the

The bill is "to promote and increase the reign trade of the United States and to rovide auxiliary cruisers, transports, and amen for Government use when neces-

reasury is authorized and directed to conract with the owner of any American vessel engaged in foreign trade for the payent for a period of twenty years the sums

lirect customary route from the last port of departure at which cargo, passengers, or mails shall have been taken in the United States for and carried to a foreign port, or a port belonging to the United States at which cargo, passengers, or mails shall have been taken in the United States at which cargo, passengers, or mails shall been possible to foresee and avoid. The a port belonging to the United States at which cargo, passengers, or mails shall have been discharged or taken, and from such last-mentioned port by the direct customary route to the first port of arrival in the United States at which cargo, passengers, or mails shall have been discharged. If during the voyage the vessel shall discharge or take cargo, passengers, ball discharge or take cargo, passengers, may authorize other financial operators. shall discharge or take cargo, passengers, or mails at two or more foreign ports, or ports belonging to the United States, the distance by the direct customary route between such ports shall also be included in

and principal reason and purpose of the ed States aiding and encouraging our arry our surplus productions of every kind itmost, are stated in the preamble of the

> "If the preamble is true, the Lecusity for legislation of this character is demon-strated, unless it be shown that our present condition is due to the fault of American Gold fillings. \$1.00 condition is due to the fault of American shipbullders and shipownest, or to the paysiting proposals, say, four mouths."
>
> Silver amalgam. \$50.
> Coment fillings. \$60.
> Porcelain crowns. \$2.53
> Gold crowns (22k.) \$3.50
> d. \$1.00
> Forcelain crowns. \$2.53
> Gold crowns (22k.) \$3.50
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> Forcel

zens, and in which and in their trade American capital has been and is actually invested. These ships have been built and their trade established under a foreign flag, because the ships could not be built and fitted out here and operated at a cost that would enable them successfully to compete with the ships and trade of foreigners, aided as they have been are, and will continue to be in various ways, by their own Covernments.

their own Governments. The American registry of these foreignbuilt ships is conditioned upon their owners built ships is conditioned upon their owners building here and putting into our own trade at the earliest practicable time new

Inactive Bowels.

Many people suffer from constipation. This invariably produces stomach, liver, and kidney disease. Constipation is a dangerous disease. Cure it with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. There is nothing better. It will not shock the system and it positively cures indigestion, dyspersia, biliousness, malaria, fever and ague. Try it. It may be obtained from any druggist. See that a PRIVATE REVENUE STAMP covers the neck of the bottle.

ers the neck of the bettle. Hostetter's Good for Stomach Every one Bitters.

of the United States whenever needed f

When needed, they can be taken or em oyed by the United States at any time. "All these ships are bound (in addition to the indispensable training of their crews) to constantly educate and train American boys for the various necessities

of naval operations.

"All the foregoing mentioned conditions." and requirements being complied with, American vessels are to be aided and assisted in regaining and increasing our trade to distant ports by a compensation graduated (with one exception) upon the distance sailed and upon the size and

speed of the ship.

"The exception referred to in the last paragraph applies to sailing vessels and to slow steamships, the maintenance of which

policy of supplying to the United States a body of intelligent and experienced Ameri-

contests of the session. Many representatives of large American shipbuilders and shipping firms are already at the Capital, in the interest of the bill. Senator Hanna and Representative Payne have expressed their confidence in its passage their confidence in its passage in the House it will be probably the first bill reported from the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to which

PORT WORKS AT MONTEVIDEO.

A Financial Commission Has Charge of the Public Improvement.

United States Minister Finch sends to the State Department from Montevideo a copy of the hill for constructing port works Under this bill the Secretary of the in that city, as passed by Congress and approved by the President. The principal changes are as follows:

"The President is authorized to expend up to \$12,500,000 gold, taken from the sources voted to that effect, in the execu-On each entry of a sail or steam vessel, not exceeding sixteen entries in any twelve consecutive months, 11-2 cents per gross ton for each one hundred nautical miles not exceeding 1,500 nautical miles sailed outward bound, and 11-2 cents per gross ton for each one hundred nautical miles not exceeding 1,500 nautical miles sailed homeward bound, and 1 cent per gross ton for each additional one hundred nautical miles sailed homeward bound, and 1 cent per gross ton for each additional one hundred nautical miles sailed.

Steam vessels which may be suitable for carrying the mails of the United States and as auxiliaries to the power of the United States in time of war or other need, if of the works. The financial commission in charge of the work shall pay the certificates issued by the technical administrative office in gold, unless the contractor accepts payment in port obligations. The commission is authorized to regotiate the placing of the port obligations within or without the country, under the conditions indicated; also to piedge up to \$2,000,000 of the obligations, if it is found necessary to provide funds for the payment of work shall pay the certificates issued by the technical administrative office in gold, unless the contractor accepts payment in port obligations. The commission is authorized to regotiate the placing of the port obligations, if it is found necessary to provide funds for the works. The financial commission in charge of the work shall pay the certificates issued by the technical administrative office in gold, unless the contractor accepts payment in port obligations. The commission is authorized to regotiate the placing of the port obligations. On each entry of a sail or steam vessel, tion of the works. The financial com-

bers may authorize other financial opera tions preferentially guaranteed by these revenues and with exclusive application to the port works already contracted. In both cases, the product of the \$7.956,000 of port obligations or of the loans that may be authorized shall be entierly asigned to the

An additional export duty of 1 per cens also imposed, to take effect November 1, 1899. Minister Finch adds:

"The law has defects that will be noted but intending bidders should not overlook the authority given the President to modify its provisions. The construction of a porhere is a large undertaking. Probably \$15 to the countries and peoples that reca or wish them, as well as to add to the strength of the partien in times (of the coming suddenly) when our power and immediate means of self-defence may be leaved to the parties of self-defence may be leaved to the port will be built; I also believe the port will be purely and promptly means of self-defence may be leaved to the port will be regularly and promptly paid in according 660,000 will be expended in the acco

be not less than \$3,000,000 to the credit of the port-construction fund by the time the contract is let, even should it be concluded at the earliest probable date after submitted.

A good deal of interest is being shown by The substance of the Hanna-Payae bill the residents of the District in the plan s set forth as follows:
"In order to obtain the earliest possible

the residents of the District in the plan of the Columbia Historical Society to make The order to obtain the earliest possible action pursuant to the policy of the United States, the bill provides for bringing under our flag and the protection of our laws the few forcign-built ships now actually owned and contracted for by American citied, Mrs. Mary Stevens Beall, has received a number of responses to the published ed a number of responses to the published

CONTENTIONS IN A CHURCH. A Pastor Declines to Respect the Wishes of His Flock.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 6.-Despite the threats of members of the congregation of vessels of a tonnage fairly proportionate to that of the admitted ships.

"None of these foreign-built ships, or of the new ships so to be built here, are permitted to engage in our coasting trade; but they are permitted to engage in our coasting trade; but they are permitted to engage in trade with such other ports telonging to the United States as ships under foreign flags are permitted to trade with.

"All the owners of American trading ships now existing are required to under.

"Three hundred and eighty such carriages remain under manufacture. Many tests of gun carriages, projectiles, and explosives have been actively prosecuted during the year.

"The entire amount expended in the plan of seacoast defence down to the 20th of June, 1899, was \$45,579,285-93. There still remain to be provided for under the plan of seacoast defence down to the 20th of June, 1899, was \$45,579,285-93. There still remain to be provided for under the plan of seacoast defence down to the 20th of June, 1899, was \$45,579,285-93. There still remain to be provided for under the plan of seacoast defence down to the 20th of June, 1899, was \$45,579,285-93. There still remain to be provided for under the plan of seacoast defence down to the 20th of June, 1899, was \$45,579,285-93. There still remain to be provided for under the plan of seacoast defence down to the 20th of June, 1899, was \$45,579,285-93. There still remain to be provided for under the plan of seacoast defence down to the 20th of June, 1899, was \$45,579,285-93. There still remain to be provided for under the plan of seacoast defence down to the 20th of June, 1899, was \$45,579,285-93. There still remain to be provided for under the plan of seacoast defence down to the 20th of seacoast de ressels of a tonnage fairly proportionate the old Dutch Reformed Church at Port ermitted to trade with.

"All the owners of American trading ships now existing are required to under-take the construction of new tonnage fairly

Rev. Mr. Burton that his resignation was asked for some time ago, but as pastors of the Dutch Reformed churches hold their oportioned to that of the ships claiming pastorates during life he cannot well be

the benefit of this act.

"All these ships are required to carry the mails of the United States free of the congregation of the United States free of the congregation the mails of the United States free of charge.

"All the new ships must be built so as to be readily converted into cruisers or other auxiliary aids to the military power of the zuen in the church are hard working people and the greater number smoke. The clergyman has several times in the pulpit called the smokers by name and has said:

"God did not mean that man should smoke, for if he had he would have made him with

laced.

A petition for the minister's resignation has failed to move him. Even petty persecutions and the refusal of the consistory of the church to pay his salary of \$800 per year have not apparently ruffled him. A short time ago an item appeared in a local paper stating if the Rev. Mr. Burton did not resign the consistory would find a way to make him. The next night the parsonage was burned to the ground.

MEN FOR COAST DEFENCE

A Demand by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

The Senators and Representatives of .ae Empire State Requested to Secure the Enactment of a Measure That Will Add 18,402 Artillerymen to the Number Now in Service

A copy of a resolution adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce calling upon Congress for an increase in the number of heavy guns and the forces of men on the sea coast defences, has been sent to the Secretary of War. Copies of the same resolutions will also be sent to all of the New York Representatives and to nators Platt and Depew. With the latter senators rist and Depen. With the latter soppies will be sent letters calling upon the Senators and Representatives to do all in their power to have a bill passed by Con-gress making the increase requested. It is announced that a delegation from the Chamber of Commerce will probably come to Washington during the session to work for the passage of such a bill. The reso-lution calls for 18,462 men in addition to the 9,702 men now in this branch of the

The New York Chamber of Commerce the strongest body of its kind in the Unite the strongest body of its kind in the United States, being composed of the most important merchants and manufacturers in the country. It was established during the reign of King George III, and has continued to grow in power until the present day. It is very seldom that it passes a resolution of the character of the one just to this cit. When it does the desired

sent to this cit. When it does the desired result is nearly always obtained. Only on four previous occasions has it asked the Government for an increase in the army. The first of these was just prior to the war of 1812. The outbreak of the Mexican and civil wars were anticipated by the chamber in similar resolutions calling upon Congress for more troops, and before the Maine had been blown up, and wer with Spain was generally expected,
the chamber was called together and a
resolution demanding adequate protection
of the scaports was passed, and a copy was
sent to President McKinley.
In New York, when the Chamber of
Commerce takes such an action it is rec-

States in time of war or other need, if of the following tonnages and capable of maintaining the following rates of speed, shall, in addition to the compensation already provided, receive compensation per gross ton for each one hundred nantical miles sailed, at the following rates, namely:

Vessels over 1,500 gross tons—Fourteen knots and less than fifteen knots, 1 cent per gross ton; eighteen knots and less than fifteen knots and less than fifteen knots and less than fifteen knots and less than eighteen knots or over, 12-10 cents per gross ton; under the content of the contract of knots and less than eighteen knots, 1 cent per gross ton; under the content of knots and less than infecteen knots, 16-10 cents per gross ton; under the content of knots and less than infecteen knots, 16-10 cents per gross ton; under the content of knots and less than twenty-one knots or over, 2 3-10 cents per gross ton.

Vessels over 8,000 gross tons—Twenty knots and less than twenty-one knots or over, 2 3-10 cents per gross ton; under the content of knots and less than twenty-one knots or over, 2 3-10 cents per gross ton.

The mileage upon which compensation per gross ton.

The mileage upon which compensation per gross ton; under the content of knots and less than twenty-one knots or over, 18-10 cents per gross ton; under the content of knots and less than twenty-one knots or over, 18-10 cents per gross ton; under the content of knots and less than twenty-one knots or over, 18-10 cents per gross ton; under the content of knots and less than twenty-one knots or over, 18-10 cents per gross ton; under the content of knots and less than twenty-one knots or over, 18-10 cents per gross ton; under the content of knots and less than twenty-one knots or over, 18-10 cents per gross ton; under the content of knots or over, 18-10 cents per gross ton; under the content of knots or over, 18-10 cents per gross ton; under the content of knots or over, 18-10 cents per gross ton; under the content of knots or over, 18-10 cents per gross ton; under t

en sent to the Philippines.

port, Secretary Root says:
"The plan of coast defence adopted by
the Board of Fortifications and Other Defence appointed pursuant to the act of March 3, 1885, commonly known as the 'Endicott Board,' provided for a system of ortifications at twenty-seven ports, re-juiring 677 heavy guns and 824 mortars of

the plan and rapid-fire guns have been embraced in the proposed armament. De-tailed and preliminary projects have been prepared or approved for all these thirty points, and the construction of permanent works under these projects at twenty-five

"The present condition of the engineering work is such as to permit of effective defence against naval attack at most of the rincipal ports of the country when the "The plan as originally adopted with the modifications and developments contem-plates the use of 264 12-Inch, 194 10-inch and 98 8-Inch heavy guns, 829 rapid-fire guns, and 1,037 12-inch mortars. "At the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1899, provision had been made for emplac-

37 per cent, and 34 per cent, respectively of the aggregate number of heavy guns

"Of the guns now mounted, eleven 12-inch guns, thirteen 10-inch guns, twenty-four 8-inch guns, twenty rapid-fire guns, and thirty-two 12-inch mortars were placed position during the fiscal year ended

ie 30, 1899. "The number of heavy guns completed up to November 30, 1899, was eighty-three 8-inch, one hundred and fourteen 10-inch.

ed a number of responses to the published request of the society that information of this sort be furnished.

It is the desire that this list should be made as complete as possible, and so it is requested that those having such facts who have not responded will do so as promptly as possible.

CONTENTIONS IN A CHURCH been completed or are under manufact Six hundred and five seacoast gun carr Six hundred and five seacoast gun carriages of all classes had been delivered by the Ordnance Bureau up to June 30, 1899, of which 216 were delivered during the fiscal year ending at that time.

"Three hundred and eighty such car

mortars. The total cost of completing the work is estimated at \$63,274.766."

The War Department has been notified that the Driggs-Seabury Gun Company has begun the shipment of eighteen 15 pounder guns to Sandy Hook, where they will be tested by the Government authorities. The guns are a part of a large consignment, of which one hundred 15 pounders and rearly which one hundred 15-pounders and nearly forty 6-pounders are still to be delivered. With each gun the company furnishes un-der contract 300 rounds of ammunition, consisting of 150 steel shells, 100 shrappel,

already been sent to Manila.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Beveridge, wife of Senator Bever dge of Indiana, will not join her busband in Washington this winter, owing to her dition of health.

According to the Russian calendar this is hristmas Day.

The festivities at the Russian Embar n honor of the event opened yesterday with a luncheon given by Miss Cassini, at which the guests were the Misses Hay, Miss Julia Foraker, Miss McComas, Miss Wallach, Countess Aubard, Miss Ethel Horstmann, Miss Bates, Miss Davis, Mrs. George Frazer, Miss Ashton, Miss Gladys Floulke Miss Gallaudet, Miss Daisy Wilson, Miss Alice Ward, Miss Curry Connelly, and Miss E. Tisdel. The decorations of the table were in white and silver.

The Ambassador will give a dinner tonight, when the company will include the of automobiles of all descriptions. Statis members of his excellency's staff, and the decorations will be in the national colors. The spacious rooms of the Embassy are gay with Christmas greens. The handsome portraits of the Emperor and Empress in tion is \$504,390,900. the salon are garlanded with vines and

the second floor. The children who will especially enjoy the wonderful bush are the four little ones of Baron Ferson, naval attache of the Embassy. The Ambassador and Miss Cassini will entertain at a small finner on ine evening of the 8th, is com-pliment to Mr. and Mrs. Cramp and Miss Cramp, of Philadelphia, and on the followng evening they will entertain in honor of the Spanish Minister and Duchess d'Arcos.

Mrs. U. S. Grant entertained at dinner ast night. The guests were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Root, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Senator and Mrs. Hawley, Senator Depew, Representative Bingham, the Duke de 12, Torre, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Miss Hitchcock, and Capt. Algernon Sartoris.

Mrs. Quay gave a luncheon today. SASATIES AND KLUITJES.

Queer Dishes That the Boers Are Fond of Enting. (From the London Mail.)

The instinct of good feeding is inheren in the Boer character. In a great many cases it is impossible for him to induffe his predilection because of his poverty, his isolation from markets, and the scarcity

But if he has the opportunity he feeds well and often; certainly far better than a nan in a like position in England. This must not be taken, however, as typical of the average country Boer, but rather of the domestic arrangements of the better class, educated Pretoria officials and the like. domestic arrangements of the discretized contents of the educated Pretoria officials and the like.

They are very fond of sweetmeats in every shape and form, and are exceedingly clever at home-made preserves. Tangerines, or naartjes, are a very common fruit, and a preserve called "marrije comfyt" is quite excellent. The fruit is preserved whole with sugar and syrup, and has an exquisite aroma particularly its own. There is an excellent kind of cake called "moss," which is the juic of the grape in the Fifth Avenue line in New York are now under construction. Efforts are now being made by several companies to introduce their vehicles abroad.

Of the other electric cehicle companies that have actually placed machines on the market, the mare prominent are the Riker Electric Vehicle Company, Elizabethport, N. J., with a capital of \$7,000,000; Moods Motor Vehicle Company, Chicago. \$10,000,000; the Philadelphia Metor Cerriage Company, Atlantic Electric Vehicle Company.

an old Butter sweetheat is called "koe-sisters," and is made of flour, sugar, spices, eggs, butter, and yeast. They are dipped in syrup and dried. Their particular excel-lence lies in the fact that if they are prop-erly made they will keep for months. erly made they will keep for months. "Honing koek" is just honey cake, and is very sweet and rich; it is flavored with brandy and is not unlike the French pain d'epices. "Mebos" is a very common and universally appreciated preparation of dried and salted apricots. They are dried in the hot sun, then flattened out, and the some extracted ervisallized sugar and salt. cone extracted, erystallized sugar and salt stored for winter use. Many people declare that "mebos" is an efficacious remedy for sea sickness. "Rys kluitjes" are simple rice dumplings, which are usually eater with curry or with bolled corned beef, and they form an excellent accompaniment to sweet potatoes, which are a luxury in

A very excellent form of chicken pie is called "ouderwetse pastei." It is an elaborate sort of dish, with spices, onions, wine, lemon, eggs, and ham. It is, however, exceedingly toothsome, and might with advances by added with advantage be added to an English bill of fare. A typical Boer dish is called "sas-aties," or "kabobs," and is probably de-rived from a Malay origin. This consists of a leg of mutton cut up into little squares, fried, curried, and then grilled on skewers. It may perhaps somewhat suggest the homely cat's-meat, but it is very good indeed, and there is a great deal of local color about this most appetizing

"Swartzuir" is made of ribs of mutton with spices and tamarinds. Some old with spices and tamarinds. Some old ecipes recommend the use of the blood of a duck instead of tamarinds. A favoripally sugar flavored with almonds and engerine peel. "Zoete koekers" are tea iscuits, rather sweet and rich. A peculiar ingredient in their composition, according

to our ideas, is sheep-tail fat.
In South Africa there is a peculiar breed of sheep with broad, fat tails, which make cellent soup, and which are also used for other delicacies, as in the above-mentio "cookies." Blatjang is a hot condiment made with chillies, and is an extremely agreeable adjunct to cold meat. "Bobo-tee" is a species of Indian curry, and "brood kluitjes" are bread dumplings, which are served with soup or stewed chickens. chickens.

"Boontjes bredee" is a dry bean stew or instances, or tomatoes. In some parts South Africa it is called "brady," bu "bredee" is the correct Dutch spelling "Gesmoorde heender" sounds rather ap-palling, but it is nothing more than chicker ried with onions, spice, and chillies

fried with onions, spice, and chillies. "Wentel jeetijes" are a sort of pancake, but crisper and more flavorsome. "Wafels" are wafers, such as one gets in Switzerland and some parts of France.

The most typically Boer food of all is purposely left until the last. This is "biltong," the provender of the Boer on the weldt, and the most sustaining form of dried meat ever invented. The beef or venison must be cut from out the hind leg of the animal, from the thigh bone down to the knee joint. It is salted, sal'petrel, to the knee joint. It is salted, salt petred pressed and dried in the sun and the wind.
It will keep any length of time, and for eating it is shredded with a pocket-knife.

The Deadliest One.

(From the Chicago Post.)
They had a dispute and they had agreed to leave it to the military expert.
"What builet," they asked, "do you consider the deadliest?"
For several minutes he remained in a brown study. Then he looked up with the air of one who had settled the matter finally and definitely.
"The one that hits." he said. and 50 cast-iron shells. Some of the 6pounders included in the consignment have

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING No Conditions. A PRIZE for every Correct answ SEND NO MONEY. To all who find in the accompanying ALS.

THE HORSELESS VEHICLE

A Vast Amount of Money Invested in Automobiles.

The Number of Companies Incom rated in the Last Year to Promote the Electric and Oil Motor Power Machines Exceed One Hundred. Some Astonishing Statistical Facts.

The rapid advance of the corseless vehicle into popular favor throughout the immense number of companies formed during the past year for the manufacture tics from all the States of companies incorporated in the year 1899, show that more than 100 such concerns have been launched and that their total capitaliza

These figures overstate the actual situa flowers, and a large Christmas tree is tion, as a few of the companies are still erected in the bay window of the parlor on largely on paper and others have not issued nearly all of their capital stock, but it is at least, safe to say that hundreds of llions have been invested. The electric companies, in the organiza

tion of which Isaac L. Rice was the lead ing spirit, have been particularly active and their machines have been in practical use for some months. The present capitalization of the allied companies in this group is as follows: Electric Storage Battery Company, \$18,-

000,000; Electric Vehicle Company, \$12,000,000; Columbia Automobile Company \$3,000,000; Columbia and Electric Vehicle Company, \$5,000,000; New York Electric Vehicle and Transportation Company, \$25,000,000; New England Electric Vehicle and Transportation Company, \$25,000,000; Illinois Electric Vehicle and Transportation Company, \$25,000,000; Washington Electric Vehicle and Transportation Company \$25,000,000; Washington Electric Vehicle All Washington Electric Vehicle All Washington Electric Vehicle Electric Ve pany, \$6,000,000; Pennsylvania Electric Vehicle Company, \$6,000,000; New Jerse; Electric Vehicle and Transportation Company, \$1,200,000.

The Electric Storage Battery Company was organized in 1888, and is included this summary as the original owner of tipatents covering the batteries used. The patents, so far as applicable to autom bles, together with patents formerly own by the Pope Manuacturing Company, Hartford, have been assigned to the Colu-bia, Avrambile. bia Automobile Company, the stock of which is held jointly by the first-name companie

already turned out more than 500 vehicles Of the automobile cabs owned by the oper ating companies for rental, nearly 100 are new in use in New York, 30 in Boston, 24 in Chicago, and quite a number in this city and Philadelphia. More ombuses for the Fifth Avenue line in New York are now under construction. Efforts are now being made by several companies to introduce their values above.

the wine making season, in parts of and American Electric Manufacturing and Colony, this is commonly used instead of power Company, capitalized at \$1,000,000 each, and the United States Automobile each, and the United States Automobile each, and the United States Automotive Company, of Attlebero, Mass., with a capi-tal stock of \$100,000. Of the companies using atcam propelled vehicles, the Locomobile Company of America, of which Amzi L. Barber is pres-

ident, is the most prominent. This com-pany has advertised its product, extensive-ly and has recently been granted a trade ark on the word "Locon means of propulsion chiefly by the so called "Croker" companies, in which Jo seph H. Hoadly is the most conspicuous The International Power Compan and the American Air Power Company, and the American Air Power Company, capitalized at \$8,000,000 and \$7,000,000, re-spectively, own the basic patents in this case. The General Carriage Company has

been incorporated, with a capital of \$20,motive power exceed all others combin in point of numbers. Some of the more prominent of these concerns are as follows. Elsenhuth Horseless Vehicle Company, \$10,000,000; Continental Automobile Com-pany, \$8,000,000; Western Automobile cle Company, \$5,000,000; Manchester Mo-tor Company, \$5,000,000; Leads Motor Ve-

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